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No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS IS PLEA

President Wilson in Message Before Congress Today Enunciates New Doctrine for People of Continent

Washington, Dec. 7.—"The Americas for Americans."

This is the new doctrine for the United States, for all the Americas and for the world, enunciated today by President Wilson.

"National adequacy and security," were the keynotes of his opening message to congress, read by him at a joint session of the senate and house.

Plea for Pan-Americanism

Pan-Americanism, a partnership of the Americas against European aggression, in common causes of independence, political liberty, economic adjustments and developments of the world war, is the president's conception of the modern development of the Monroe doctrine.

Upon this broad foundation the president based his plea for preparedness, a preparedness applying not only to the army and navy but to all national functions, industrial, commercial, of transportation,—in a word, national adequacy.

Marshalling the nation's resources, not for war but to ensure peace, in a union of the Americas to maintain, secure from European interference, American ideas and ideals, was the paramount thought pounded home by the president.

Address Long One

The address, of about 9,000 words, was the longest ever made to congress by the president. Scathing, scorching denunciation of hyphenated Americans "who preach and practice disloyalty," was a feature.

Among the president's specific recommendations were:

Secretary of War Garrison's army reorganization plan.

Secretary of the Navy Daniel's navy building plan.

A naval advisory council of defense.

Laws to deal with foreign plots and conspirators.

Government ship purchase.

Increased taxes without a bond issue.

Rural credits legislation.

Conservation measures.

Philippine and Porto Rican "independence."

Investigation of railroad regulation and future developments.

Plan for Preparedness

In dedication of the new era of pan-Americanism and its bearing upon necessity for United States "self-sufficiency and security," the president graphically pictures the present and future effects of the war.

The president then outlined his plea for national defense.

"Great democracies are not belligerent," he said. "They do not seek or desire war. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development."

"We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We have set America aside as a whole for the uses of the independent nations."

"We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them."

Men Must Be Trained

"But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. If our

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THE HYPHENATED CITIZEN SCORED BY PRES. WILSON

Washington, Dec. 7.—Going far beyond any utterances he has made thus far concerning hyphenated Americans, President Wilson today scathingly denounced them in his message to congress.

"Creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy," he branded them.

He counselled laws to deal with their machinations. Their activities, their speech, he said, had poured the "poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life."

They have intruded into the secret places of the government; they have constituted, in this time of world peril, the "greatest threat against our national peace and safety," he said.

Their purposes have been "vindictive"; they have sought to "bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt," and "to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them."

The number of these hyphenated Americans who have dealt thus harshly with America, the president said, is "not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks."

But, he added significantly, their number is sufficient "to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers."

In urging the congress to enact laws to deal with these persons, the president declared this necessary for no less reason than to save the honor and self-respect of the nation.

"Infinitely malignant," he termed them, adding that they have formed plots to destroy property; they have conspired against the neutrality of this government; they have tried to pry into confidential government matters to serve interests alien to those of the United States."

The president's remarks created a profound stir.

SEND SCIENTISTS TO INVESTIGATE CANAL

Washington, Dec. 7.—To aid the present engineering force, the government will send to the Panama canal December 11 a committee of ten noted scientists to investigate slides which are now blocking the big ditch.

On the list of scientists is John Casper Branner, geologist and president of Leland Stanford Jr. university, California.

RENEWAL OF THE BITTER CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS

Athens, Dec. 7.—Severe fighting in northeastern Montenegro and a sudden Bulgarian assault on the right French wing in southern Serbia today marked the renewal of bitter action in the Balkans.

Ipek, in eastern Montenegro, is about to fall before the Austrians. Albanians, Montenegrins and Serbs, who have checked the Teutons there for two days by valiantly assailing their right flank, are reported retreating, leaving the town to the fate of the Austrians.

In the south the action is reported stubborn. Whether this marks the beginning of an effort to throw the allies back toward Saloniki can not yet be determined, however. Absence of information as to Field Marshal von Mackensen's position meantime is adding to the anxiety of the allies, for it is felt perhaps he intends to join the Bulgars in one mighty effort to pound the allied lines out of Serbia and through Greece to Saloniki.

DR. TRUAX ELECTED MAYOR BY A MAJORITY OF 202

Heavy Vote Cast in Municipal Election Monday, Successful Candidate for Chief Office Winning by Wide Margin, While the Water Bonding Proposition Musters but 61 Ballots in Its Favor Out of a Total of 1300

Dr. J. P. Truax was elected mayor of Grants Pass at Monday's municipal election by the heaviest majority recorded for a candidate for that office in recent years. Of a total vote cast for mayor of 1,292, Truax received 747, a clear majority of 202.

Practically the entire registered vote was out, and in each of the four wards a number of voters who had failed to register voted through the "Blank A" route, swearing in their ballots. The women took a lively interest in the election, and cast half of the ballots. Each candidate for mayor carried two wards, Dr. Truax winning in the first and second by a two to one vote, while Caldwell was winner in the third and fourth. Caldwell's total vote in the city was 31 less than the vote cast for him for the same office a year ago, when he was defeated by a plurality of 36 by Mayor McKinstry. Last year 97 votes were deflected from the leaders through the candidacy of Herbert Smith, who received that number.

The vote upon members of the council was fairly close, Demaray, who was re-elected in the second ward, having only five to the good over F. G. Isham. Paddock, in the first ward, defeated Edgerton by a majority of 16. Both Councilman Davis of the third ward and Councilman Trimble of the fourth ward, who sought re-election, were defeated, Wm. Bunch winning over Davis with 23 votes to spare, while Trimble lost to Otto J. Knips by 20 votes.

City Treasurer George P. Jester was unopposed for re-election, and was given practically the entire vote of the city.

Aside from the mayoralty contest the proposal to bond the city for \$120,000 for the purchase of the water system was of greatest interest, though sentiment was pretty strongly opposed to the bonding. Of the total vote cast, only 61 were in favor of the bond issue.

The following is the detailed vote in the four wards of the city upon the candidates for office and the water bond proposition:

	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Total	Maj.
For Mayor—						
G. M. Caldwell	143	108	107	187	545	
Dr. J. P. Truax	262	266	103	116	747	202
For Treasurer—						
G. P. Jester	360	329	176	256	1121	
Councilman, 1st Ward—						
A. L. Edgerton	195				195	
W. A. Paddock	211				211	16
Councilman, 2nd Ward						
C. H. Demaray		188			188	
F. G. Isham		183			183	5
Councilman, 3rd Ward—						
Wm. Bunch			115		115	23
Ike M. Davis			92		92	
Councilman, 4th Ward—						
Otto J. Knips				151	151	20
W. M. Trimble				131	131	
Water Bonds—						
For	14	22	12	13	61	
Against	356	329	180	262	1127	1066

GREAT CROWD PRESENT TO HEAR PRES. WILSON AND SEE HIS FUTURE WIFE

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Woodrow Wilson today made his tenth appearance before a joint session of the house and senate.

The lure of seeing him and of getting a glimpse of his fiancée in the presidential gallery; the desire to hear his views urged on one of the most momentous congresses in the nation's history, drew great crowds. From early morning on they came. Hundreds were turned aside in disappointment, however, for only 565 admissions were issued, and all of them were used.

The diplomatic and executive galleries were filled. Seats reserved for fortunate ticket holders among the general public were filled long before the president entered the hall of the lower house.

Early Comers Bring Lunches

Some of the early comers brought their lunches, prepared to camp out all day; doorkeepers shattered their plans, however, refusing them admittance until they had laid aside or eaten the lunches. The usual group of old ladies, with their knitting, too, were on hand.

Before the president's arrival the floor and gallery buzzed with conversation.

When the president, escorted by delegates from the senate and house, entered the chamber, a mighty roar of applause burst forth, and then the assemblage suddenly hushed.

The blind chaplain, Couden, rose,

His prayer was that congress might receive the president's message and "act calmly, discreetly, and wisely and thus serve the people's interests."

Mrs. Galt in Evidence

For those to whom the opening message of the 64th congress meant only a spectacle, the center of attraction was Mrs. Norman Galt, the president's fiancée. Smiling, handsome, dressed in a dark blue broadcloth suit adorned with a bouquet of rare orchids, and wearing a dark hat, she made her way into the executive balcony shortly after noon. With her were Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Bolling.

As the president delivered his scathing denunciation of hyphenated Americans, the diplomatic galleries listened intently. No Teutonic diplomatic representative was present. But the ambassadors of Great Britain, Japan, Russia and Argentina were on hand, with the ministers of Persia, Panama, Salvador and Sweden, minor attaches and women members of the corps. Some of them were glad to find places in the aisles.

Surrounded by secret service men and police, the president reached the capitol at 12:20. Capitol guards and city police kept the crowds away from his car, and cleared a path to a private elevator. From there he was taken to the second floor of the

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ST. LOUIS LEADS FOR CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATS

Washington, Dec. 7.—St. Louis seemed to be ahead by at least a nose in the race for democratic convention city, when the democratic national committee got down to business today. Dallas was still fighting; Chicago campaigners kept more or less in the dark; and only little was heard from San Francisco boosters. All delegations, nevertheless, were rooting hard—though quietly. June 12 or 19 seemed the likely date for the convention.

That the committee will decide on renomination of President Wilson by acclamation was unquestioned. The opposition to Vice-President Marshall as his running mate, however, seemed crystallized into a definite plan.

Hearings for suffrage and anti-suffrage delegations, contesting delegations for convention city, and others promised to delay the balloting for the city.

Will R. King was seated today as Oregon's delegate to the national committee, though indications during the forenoon pointed to selection of H. M. Easterly.

The rules committee favored King on the understanding that Easterly would succeed him after the convention. The committee also held that the rule adopted at Baltimore for the primary election of committeemen applied only to successors of the present members.

ALLEGED BOMB PLOTTERS HINT AT FRAME-UP

(By United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The government's accusations against Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken and C. C. Crowley, alleged anti-ally bomb plotters, may be termed a "frame-up" when the case comes to trial.

Counsel for the defense indicated as much today when it suggested Louis J. Smith, alleged fellow worker with Crowley, is in reality a British spy, turning informer to make a case against the baron and Crowley.

Meantime there is some question as to what part Consul Bopp and Vice-Consul von Schack of the German consulate will play before the government is done with its probe. Hints of arrest have been current.

Bopp is frankly disgusted with the whole affair. His withdrawal from service, he intimated today, would come as a welcome relief from charges and innuendoes against him and his staff. His arrest, he suggested, would not trouble him vastly. But his attorney hinted Germany would have something to say in either event. The attorney claims the conviction of Crowley with the consulate has all along been an open book to the United States district attorney, that the latter was taken frankly into the consulate's confidence when a probe was under way as to British recruiting activities in that city.

Tomorrow indictments from the grand jury are expected. The government is manifestly disappointed because an alleged helper of Smith has disappeared and there seems no way of getting him back here. This man, it was said, was to be an important witness to bolster up the story Smith has related concerning operations of Crowley and von Brincken.

Suggestions were current here today that the administration's displeasure against Military Attache von Popen of the German embassy might have had its origin in von Popen's visit here a few months ago. At that time, it was said he was merely seeing the exposition. Since then, however, hints have been made that he was here on a mission connected with anti-ally activities.

U. S. IS NEAR BREAK WITH GERMANY

Demand of Kaiser to Know Reasons for Asking Recall of Boy-Ed and von Popen Fraught With Possibilities

Washington, Dec. 7.—Diplomatic relations between America and Germany are nearer severance than they have been for months—or else Germany is making a colossal diplomatic bluff.

Such was the view of official Washington today after thoroughly considering Germany's request for reasons for this government's request for recall of Attaches Boy-Ed and von Popen of the German embassy, coupled with the hint that Germany intends to refuse the request.

The outcome of the situation is as yet uncertain and a series of eventualities is possible.

If Germany carries out her intimation that she will contest the recall and this government does not relax in its position of refusing information on the matter, severance of diplomatic relations might indeed be at hand.

There was no sign early today of an immediate solution of the deadlock over Germany's demands for reasons for recalling the two diplomats. The state department, however, is striving to avoid a curt, summary dismissal of the two diplomats, which would be the only recourse of this government should Germany refuse to detach them.

At the same time differences as to the question of safe conduct for the pair is serious. Germany has intimated she wants the United States to seek such guarantees from England; she hints, however, that she will refuse to make a flat request for such action, thereby leaving the matter strictly up to this government.

The administration, however, may not feel that it desires to risk a refusal from England on a request for safe conduct.

Certainly nothing in international law requires this government to guarantee the men's safe journey home. Moreover, there is nothing either in diplomatic etiquette or international law whereby the government would be compelled to give reasons for a request for withdrawing representatives of a foreign power. In fact, it is held here that Germany practically transgresses rules of diplomatic etiquette when she asks reasons. Hitherto it has been customary for a nation to accede gracefully and immediately to a withdrawal request.

Meantime, Ambassador von Bernstorff is angry over the situation, according to those in touch with him. For this reason further negotiations may be handled directly between Berlin and Washington.

WAR COUNCIL OF ALLIES MEETING AGAIN AT PARIS

Paris, Dec. 7.—Representatives of the military forces of the allies met today in the second session of their general war council. Belief grew that the session portends developments of tremendous importance in one or more theaters of war.

BRITISH POSITION AT DARDANELLES PERILOUS

Berlin, via Wireless to Tuckerton, Dec. 7.—The British position at the Dardanelles grows daily more perilous, the Constantinople war office reported today. Owing to stormy weather the invaders can not land their winter provisions, and the troops are suffering, too, from lack of drinking water.